Survey No.: M:15-87 (PACS D2.33)

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Thercounty Connector Project

1.	. Name: (indicate preferred name)					
histor	ic Josia	h Beall Property				
and/or	common S	nyder Property	PATRONYTYPA			
2.	Locat	ion:				
street	& number	15700 Santini Road		not for publication	 on	
city,	town Burt	onsville _	x vicinity of	congressional distric		
state	<u> </u>	Maryland	county Montgom	ery		
3.	Class	ification:				
_x_bui	trict lding(s) ucture e ect	Ownershippublic _x_privateboth Public Acquisitionin processbeing considered _x_not applicable Of Property	Status _x_occupiedunoccupiedwork in progress Accessible _x_yes: restrictedyes: unrestrictedno (give names and maili	commercial education entertainment rgovernmentrindustrials	museum park private residence religious scientific other:	
name	Roger E.	Snyder, Jr.	——————————————————————————————————————			
street	& number	15700 Santini Road	- 1. A. A. A. B. B. A. B.	telephone no.:		
city,t	own Burt	onsville	sta	te and zip code Maryla	nd 20866	
5.	Locat	ion of Legal	Description	·		
Land R	ecords of	Montgomery County		lib	er 13195	
street & number Montgomery County Judicial Center folio 40					o 408	
city,t	own Rockvi	lle		state	Maryland	
6.	Repre	sentation in	Existing Histo	rical Surveys	3	
title	Old Build	ing Survey of the Burto	onsville Area			
date	1976		federal	statecounty	_x_local	
osiر	tory for s	urvey records Montgome	ery County Historical Soci	ety		
city,t	own Rockvi	lle		state	Maryland	

7. Description

ndition		Check one	Check one		
excellent good	deteriorated ruins	unaltered x altered	<u>x</u> original site moved	date of move	
fair	unexposed				

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Resource Count: 5

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Josiah Beall Property is a 2-story, 3-bay side-gable I-house with a 1-story addition on three sides. The asymmetrical fenestration pattern on the front and rear facades indicates the original house was likely a 2-bay structure, with the third bay added at a later date. In addition, the placement of one brick chimney near the center of the house suggests that the chimney was originally located in an end wall. Constructed circa 1880, the house has a standing seam metal roof and is of wood frame construction with horizontal boards and an adhesive applied brick veneer. Visible portions of the foundation are parged. The windows are double-hung wood sash with wood storm windows. The 1-story addition was constructed around the north, east and west sides of the house. The north and east addition has a hipped roof with an asphalt sheet membrane, and the west addition has an interior brick chimney and a shed roof with corrugated metal. The shed roof extends to the south to form a small entry porch, which is screened and has one wood corner post supporting the roof.

The west, or front elevation of the I-house is only partially visible. The 1-story addition iceals two of the three bays on the first story. The fenestration pattern is irregular with ...e 6/6 double-hung window on the first story and three 6/3 double-hung windows on the second story. The west elevation of the 1-story addition has three 6-light fixed windows.

The south elevation of the I-house has a small lean-to at the center of the facade. There is a 6-light fixed window on the second story in the gable peak. The south elevation of the 1-story addition has a fixed light window and a wood panel door with a wood storm door facing the entry porch.

The east elevation of the I-house is only partially visible. The 1-story addition conceals the first story of the I-house. The fenestration pattern is irregular with three 6/3 double-hung windows on the second story. The east elevation of the 1-story addition has two 6/6 double-hung windows, one 2-light fixed window, and a plywood double door. Adjacent to the two double-hung windows is a recessed area which leads to a door in the exterior wall of the I-house.

The north elevation of the I-house is only partially visible. The 1-story addition conceals the first story of the I-house. There is one 6/3 double-hung window on the second story. The north elevation of the 1-story addition has one 6-light fixed window, one 2-light fixed window, and a wood panel door. A second door on this facade has been blocked with plywood.

There are four outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a shed with an asphalt sheet shed roof. Constructed circa 1930, the shed is of wood frame construction with vertical board and batten siding. The shed has two large vehicle openings and a small lean-to which is nearly collapsed; it is located west of the house. The second outbuilding is a shed with an asphalt sheet shed roof. Constructed circa 1930, the shed is of wood frame construction with vertical board siding. This shed has collapsed to one side, and it is located west of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
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7. Description (Continued)

house and immediately north of the first outbuilding. The third outbuilding is a privy with a standing seam metal roof. Constructed circa 1930, the privy is of wood frame construction with horizontal board siding. The privy is located west of the house and west of the first two outbuildings. The fourth outbuilding is a shed with an asphalt sheet shed roof. Constructed circa 1930, the shed is of log and wood frame construction with thin wood paneling on two sides. This shed is located southwest of the house and south of the other three outbuildings.

The Josiah Beall Property is located at the end of Santini Road in Burtonsville, on a wooded lot overgrown with grasses and weeds. The area around the house is also wooded.

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8. Significance

Period	Areas of Signific	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
orehistoricarchaeology-prehistoricCommunity planning			landscape architecturereligion			
1400-1499archeology-historicconservation			law	science		
1500-1599agricultureeconomics		literature	sculpture			
		military	social/			
1700-1799	arte	engineering	music	humanitarian		
		exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater		
1900-			politics/government			
		invention	<u> </u>	other (specify)		
Specific da	tes circa 1880		Builder/Architect			
check:	Applicable Criteria:	ABC	D			
	•	ABC	DEFG			
	Level of Significance:	national	statelocal			

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Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Josiah Beall Property does not appear on the 1879 Hopkins Atlas. The earliest reference to the property is a deed which documents that Josiah Beall acquired 12.14 hectares (30 acres) of land from John and Ann Roby in 1860. In 1896, Frank Higgins, trustee of the property as the result of litigation between John Beall and William Beall, sold the property to Franklin R. Margerum. Margerum subsequently sold 4.45 hectares (11 acres) of the property to George Gore in 75. Gore then conveyed part or all of that land to Bernard Beall in 1911. Beall's heirs osequently sold 3.4 hectares (8.4 acres) of land to Leonard and Betty Jane Becraft in 1972. In 1995, Leonard Becraft sold the 0.8 hectares (2 acres) of land to Roger E. Snyder, Jr., the current owner.

The Josiah Beall Property is located in Burtonsville on land originally patented in 1703 as "Bear Bacon" and in 1715 as "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" in what was then Prince George's County. "Bear Bacon" was approximately 245 hectares (605 acres) of land stretching from present Oursler Road to Old Columbia Pike. "Snowden's New Birmingham Manor" was approximately 1214 hectares (3000 acres) of land from Old Columbia Pike to the present city of Laurel, and from south of Greencastle and Van Dusen Roads to north of Sandy Spring Road. Later additions to the patent north and northwest of the present junction of U.S. 29 and MD. 198 eventually covered 3749 hectares (9265 acres) by 1743. (Geraci, Walker and Donnary 1976: 4; Cook, 1976: 270-271). As settlement in the new county increased, the need for improved roads became apparent. The Columbia Turnpike Company was chartered in 1809 to build a road from Georgetown, D.C. to Ellicott's Mills, and construction began in 1810 (present U.S. 29 and Old Columbia Pike follow the route of this original road) (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976, 107).

Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled east of the turnpike in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community remained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about fifty people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store (Dixon-Williams 1994).

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of shington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth tell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend after the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the buildings within the community did not have indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

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ADDDEOG. 45700 Contini Dood Dunton

ADDRESS: 15700 Santini Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

only telephone was in the general store (Daniels). The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today Burtonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming one of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

Although the structure may reflect an earlier period of construction, the Josiah Beall Property's current appearance is typical of an I-house. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping ambers. Later examples of I-houses are three bays wide rather than five bays. Due to the carrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was used but by the mid-nineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm (Gowans 1992, 55-6). The Josiah Beall Property has been substantially altered. A previous survey states that the house was partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt, but the extent of damage and reconstruction is not known.

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1880, the Josiah Beall House is not eligible for the National Register. The house is not eligible under Criterion A or B, as it has no association with historically significant persons or events. The house is not eligible under Criterion C; the house is an undistinguished and deteriorating example of a vernacular I-house that has been altered. The 1-story addition on the west, north and east side has compromised the intent of the original design by introducing elements that have changed the character defining features of the original I-house. Finally the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, does not meet Criterion D.

	D HISTORICAL TRUST
Eligibility recommendedComments	Eligibility Not Recommended
Reviewer, OPS: Reviewer, NR Program:	Date: 87798

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9. Ma	jor Biblio	graphical Re	ferences	Survey No.:M:15-87(PACS D2.33)
e Attached	d			
10. G	eographica	l Data		
Acreage of Quadrangle	nominated property name <u>Beltsville</u>		Quadrangle :	scale <u>1:24,000</u>
Verbal bound	dary description a	nd justification		
List all sta state	ates and counties code	for properties overlap	oping state or o	county boundaries
state	code	county	code	
11. F	orm Prepar	ed By		
name/title	Caroline Hall/Rya	n P. McKay		
ganization	n P.A.C. Spero & (Company		date October 1996
street & nur	mber 40 W. Chesap	eake Avenue, Suite 412	2	telephone (410) 296-1635

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

state Maryland

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

city or town Baltimore

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCP/DHCD

100 Community Place

Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

(410) 514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM PESOURCE NAME: Josiah Beall Property JURVEY NO.: M:15-87 (PACS D2.33)

ADDRESS: 15700 Santini Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. <u>The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879</u>. 1879. Reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1968.
- Coleman, Margaret Marshall, and Anne Dennis Lewis. <u>Montgomery County: A Pictorial History</u>. Norfolk: Donning Co., 1984.
- Cook, William G. Montpelier & the Snowden Family. Privately Printed, 1976.
- Daniels, Lee A. "Burtonsville: A town of the past trapped between the future." <u>Washington Post</u>. no date.
- Dixon-Williams, Gail. "Originally Burtons, this suburb has come a long way from 1800's."

 <u>Burtonsville Gazette</u> 14 Sept. 1994: A-4.
- Geraci, Ron, Vicki Walker, and Linda Donnary. <u>Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area</u>. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- __wans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture. New York: Harper Collins, 1992.
- Hiebert, Ray Eldon, and Richard K. MacMaster. <u>A Grateful Remembrance: The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Rockville, Maryland: Montgomery County Government and the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976.
- Hopkins, G.M. <u>Atlas of 15 Miles Around Washington including the County of Montgomery, Maryland</u>. Philadelphia, 1879. Reprint.
- Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.
- Lord, Elizabeth M. <u>Burtonsville Heritage: Genealogically Speaking</u>. Burtonsville, Maryland: Burtonsville Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Martenet, Simon J. <u>Martenet and Bond's Map of Montgomery County, Maryland</u>. Baltimore, Maryland: Simon J. Martenet, 1865. Reprint.

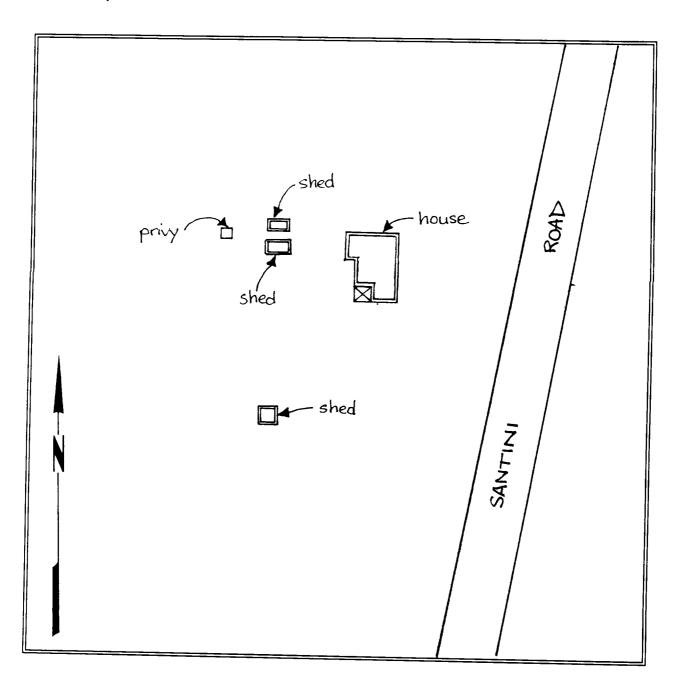
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

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PESOURCE NAME: Josiah Beall Property
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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map



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Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

11. Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

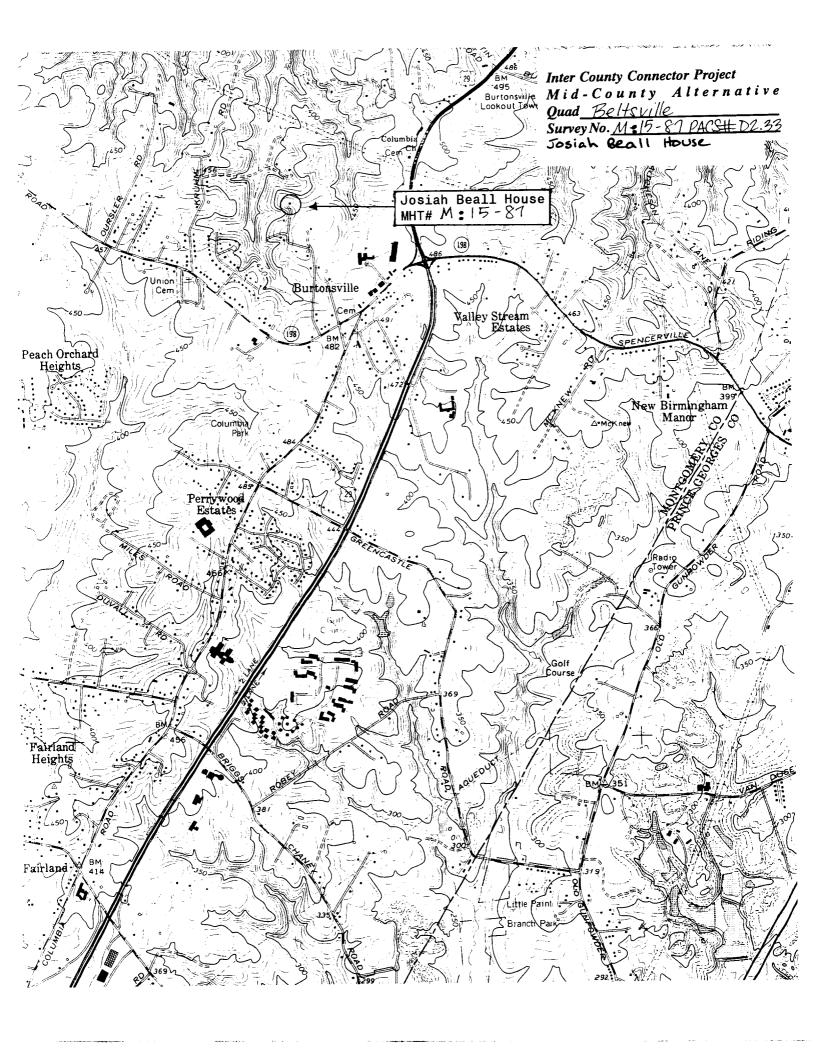
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer: P.A.C. Spero & Company October 1996





Joseph Brake Linger

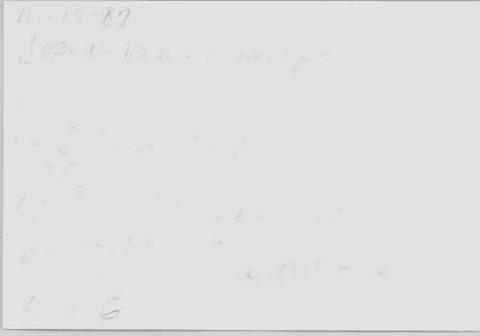




Dosrah Beall Property









M. 15-89 Bead Property